

CONGRÈS GÉOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONAL

XII^e SESSION, CANADA, 1913

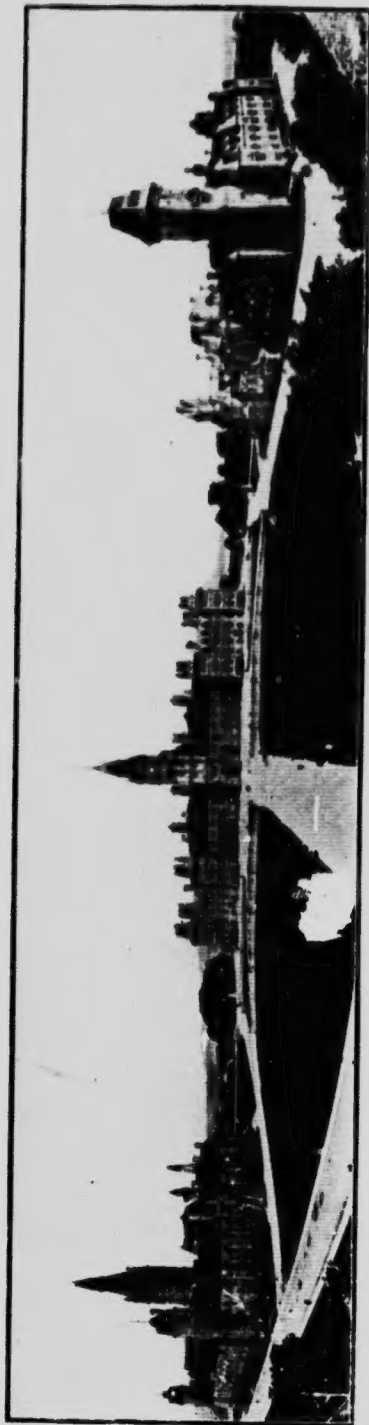
OTTAWA



THE CITY HALL

THE CAPITAL OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA

With the Compliments of the City of Ottawa



PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS



OTTAWA RIVER AND PARLIAMENT HILL

HISTORICAL SKETCH



LIBRARY OF
PARLIAMENT

PARKMAN writes as follows in his fascinating history of Champlain's trip up the Ottawa from Ville Marie (Montreal) and his first sight of the Rideau and Chaudière Falls in 1613, some three hundred years ago: "The canoes were launched again, and the voyagers held their course. Soon the still surface was flecked with spots of foam: islets of froth floated by, tokens of some great convulsion. Then, on their left, the falling curtain of the Rideau shone like silver betwixt its bordering woods, and in

front, white as a snowdrift, the cataracts of the Chaudière barred the way. They saw the unbridled river careering down its sheeted rocks, foaming in unfathomed chasms, wearying the solitude with the hoarse outcry of its agony and rage. On the brink of the rocky basin, where the plunging torrent boiled like a caldron, and puffs of steam sprang out from its concussion like smoke from the throat of a cannon, Champlain's two Indians took their stand and, with a loud invocation, threw tobacco into the foam, an offering to the local spirit, the Manitou of the cataract."

The available water power of the Chaudière Falls, and the pine forests of the neighboring region were the factors that made the place desirable for carrying on lumbering operations. Accordingly we

find that Philemon Wright, a hardy pioneer of New England, in the concluding year of the 18th century, began operations here. He, with his men, cut square timber and floated it down the Ottawa and St. Lawrence to Quebec City, where it was utilized for ship building or sent to Great Britain.

An impetus to the little settlement was given in 1826 when Colonel By came out from England to take charge of the construction of the Rideau Canal, which was undertaken to give water communication wholly through Canada from the St. Lawrence to Lake Ontario. Where the Parliament Buildings now stand, he built three barracks for his soldiers, and on Major Hill—near where the Château Laurier now rears its massive walls—he built his own habitation.

In August, 1827, Sir John Franklin laid the corner stone of the canal locks, and about this work a further settlement sprang up.

Upper town—composed of a few blocks on Wellington, Vittoria, Lyon and Kent Streets—was laid out. Much of this property is that which has recently been expropriated by the present government for a site on which additional buildings are to be erected to

house all departments at one central point in the city. This expropriation results from the fact that the extremely rapid growth of Canada has necessitated adding to its governing machinery faster than could be foreseen, and in consequence many departments are found scattered all over the city in quarters for the most part rented from private owners.

In 1828 there were in lower town about one hundred and fifty houses, chiefly on Sussex and Rideau Streets.

In 1832 Nicholas



SIDE VIEW
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS

Sparks gave the land on which the first Anglican church was built, on condition that he and his heirs were granted a pew for all time. This church is at present Christ Baptist Cathedral. During this same year, the canal was completed and trade between Upper and Lower Canada began to pass through it.

In 1854 the name "Bytown" was changed to Ottawa and in December, 1857, Queen Victoria selected the young city as a permanent seat of government in Canada. When on July 1st, 1867, the four provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, formed a confederation, Ottawa became the capital of the new Dominion.

Ottawa of To-day

Most visitors who have only a short time to spend in Ottawa like to have a few facts and figures.

Ottawa's population is about 100,000.

Ottawa has a daily school attendance of 26,700 pupils.

There are 237 acres of playgrounds and parks within the city limits and about 2,000 acres of natural park lands immediately adjacent to the city.

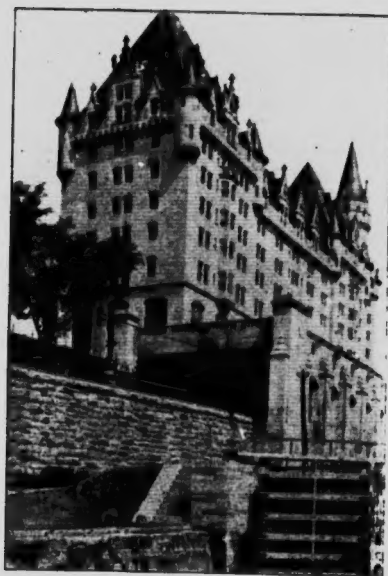
Ottawa is well known as one of the large producing centres for paper, cardboard, textiles and awnings, marine signals, and cement.

Ottawa ranks among the largest producers of lumber in the world. The district output of 1912 aggregating 559,000,000 feet board measure, with a monetary value approximately \$16,800,000.00.

In the Chaudière Falls, Rideau Falls and other water powers lose by, Ottawa has a vast supply of water power available



TOWER OF
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS



CHATEAU LAURIER
REAR VIEW

for conversion into electric energy. Within the city itself, there is approximately 100,000 hydraulic horse power, of which 75,000 is at present consumed, while within a radius of sixty miles, it is estimated that there is two million horse power awaiting development.

Ottawa has the National Victoria Museum, National Art Gallery, Government Archives, Parliamentary Library, Public Library, Royal Mint, Dominion Observatory, Government Fisheries Exhibit, Central Experimental Farm, and it is the seat of the Royal Society.

The Parliament Buildings

Much has been said and written about the beauty and dignity of the Federal Parliament Buildings. The architect was the late Thomas Fuller, who has also designed the Capitol for the State of New York at Albany. The style is Italian Gothic and the material is Nepean sandstone found in the valley of the Ottawa, relieved with cut stone dressings of sandstone from Potsdam, N.Y. In 1860, the Prince of Wales, afterward King Edward VII, laid the corner stone, and in 1866 parliament first assembled in the present building.

Dominion Observatory

The Dominion Astronomical Observatory was opened in 1905, and is situated in the suburbs of the city near the Experimental Farm. It is well equipped with astronomical, astrophysical, and geophysical instruments and is taking its place among national observatories.

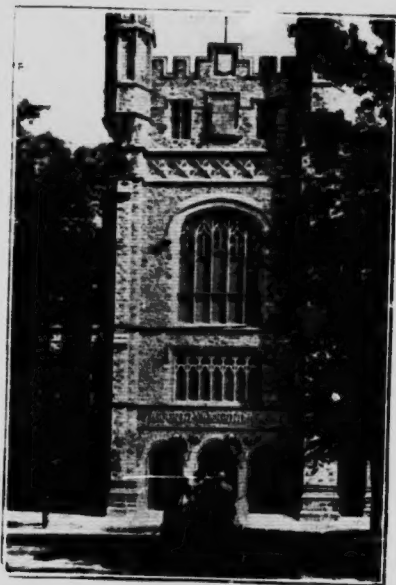


EXAMPLES OF OTTAWA'S WATER-POWERS

Experimental Farm

To the Ottawa visitor one of the main features of interest is the Central Experimental Farm. Some 465 acres in area, it adjoins the City limits on the southwest.

The Central Farm is the nerve-centre of the Dominion Experimental Farm system and from it the fifteen branch Farms, scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts, are guided and controlled.



ENTRANCE TO
VICTORIA MEMORIAL MUSEUM

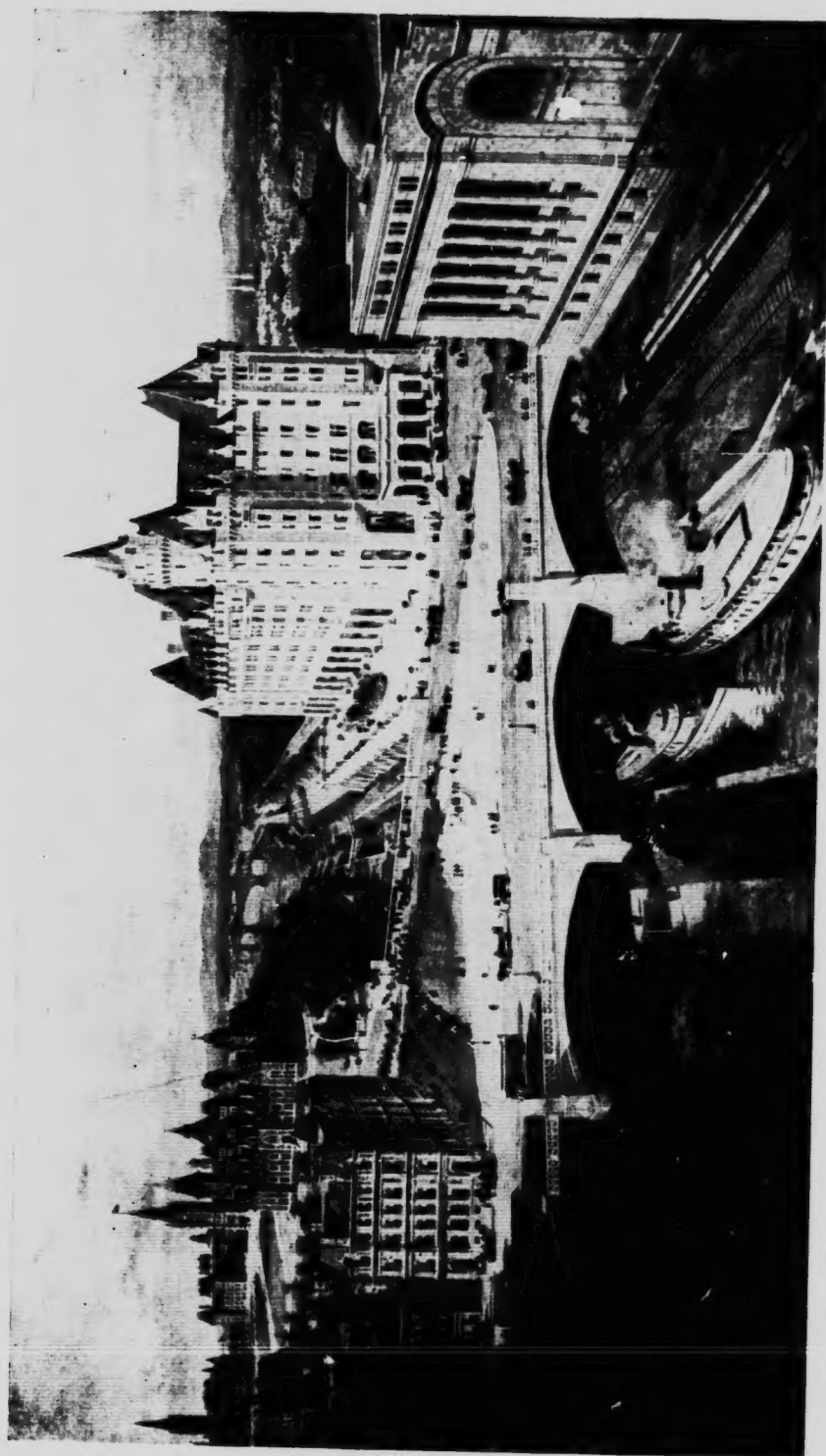
The Farm was established some twenty-seven years ago and the story of the work so far accomplished has lately been brought out under the title of "The Dominion Experimental Farms: A Review." In a companion issue, "A Guide to the Experimental Farms and Stations," the present status and work of the system are well described and illustrated.

These will serve to remind the visitor of a very pleasant and profitable time spent in examining the live stock and buildings, the experimental plots and fields, the orchards and gardens, and the arboretum, lawns and flowers, on the Central Farm.

National Gallery

The National Gallery of Canada is at present in the Victoria Memorial Museum Building. It occupies temporary quarters in the east wing of the building and includes one large and seven small picture galleries and two large sculpture galleries. The hours of opening are from nine till five, public holidays included, every day except Sunday.

The National Gallery includes some thousand examples of the world's art, both ancient and modern,



POST OFFICE

CONFEDERATION SQUARE

CHATEAU LAURIER

GRAND TRUNK STATION

and is a valuable acquisition to the national possessions of the Dominion.

Geological Survey

The Museum of the Department of Mines in the Victoria Memorial Museum Building is the home of national collection of ores, minerals, fossils, mammals, birds, insects, plants, Indian handicrafts, and antiquities; the headquarters of expeditions and of scientific research, which result in obtaining knowledge concerning the Dominion of Canada for the benefit of the nation. The publications and maps distributed throughout Canada, and sent to all countries of the world, make available information so collected to all who are interested in science and the advance of knowledge. The exhibits and lectures help teachers, students, and all the people. Specimens, casts, labels, photographs, maps, guide books and scientific publications are exchanged with other museums and educational institutions, thus benefitting all Canada.

Dominion Government Fuel Testing, Ore Dressing and Metallurgical Laboratories.

To all interested in the mining development of Canada, the Government laboratories for the testing of the economic metals and minerals of the country should not be missed. The fuel testing station is equipped with a Korting Peat Gas Producer, etc., for testing the product of our peat bogs; and 100 H.P. Westinghouse Gas Producer, etc., for testing coals and lignites; together with 200 H.P. Babcock and Wilcox Marine type water tube boiler for testing the value of Canadian fuels for steam raising. Complete chemical laboratories are connected with the station for investigating solid, liquid and gaseous fuels.

In juxtaposition to the above plant, are the ore dressing and metallurgical laboratories for investigating the most efficient methods of utilizing the low-grade and other ores of Canada. This plant is equipped with all the latest and most improved types of magnetic concentrators, electrostatic separators,



DRIVEWAY AND RIDEAU CANAL

stamp mills, and other apparatus suitable for exhaustive testing, on a commercial scale, of the various ores of the country.

Monuments and Statues

The history, both of Canada and its capital, is too recent to admit of much in the way of commemorative monuments or statues. Perhaps the most notable is that of Queen Victoria, in the centre of the Parliamentary Library. This is life size, in marble and was executed by the late Marshall Wood, an English sculptor. A replica of the statue is in Calcutta. On Parliament Hill is another statue of Her late Majesty, in heroic size, supported by an emblematic group, the whole mounted on a lofty pedestal. This was placed in position since the death of the Queen, and is the work of a young French-Canadian sculptor now living in Paris. On the opposite side of the hill is a statue of Sir John A. Macdonald, one of the fathers of Confederation and till his death, leader of the liberal-conservative party in Canada. On the side of the terrace, overlooking the river and the Chaudière, is a statue of Alexander Mackenzie, the first Liberal Premier of the Dominion, and another of Cartier, one of the Fathers of Confederation, after whom Cartier Square is named. In front of the City Hall are two monuments: that on the right in memory of the Ottawa volunteers killed in the last Northwest Rebellion; that on the left commemorating the men from Ottawa who died for the Empire in South Africa.

Drives in and about the City

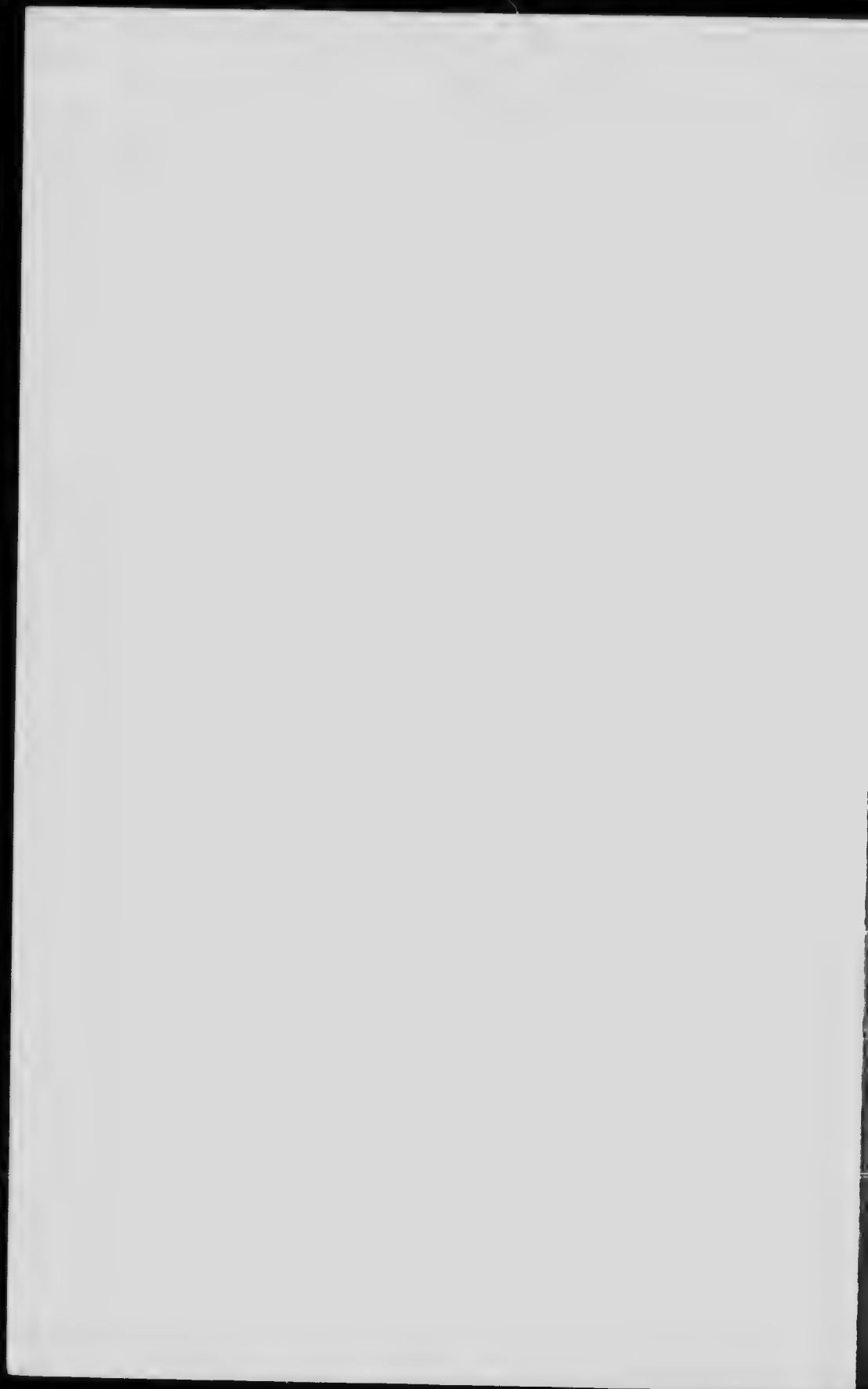
It may be of interest here to describe a few of the many delightful drives that one may take in the neighborhood of the City. Starting from the centre of the town, one may follow the new Driveway, still under construction, either through Lower Town, to New Edinburgh, Rideau Hall, and Rockcliffe Park; or, turning south follow the banks of the Canal to the Experimental Farm. If one leaves the Driveway at Bank Street and crosses the bridge to the southern side of the Canal, a good road brings one to a charmingly picturesque little waterfall and rapids on the Rideau River, known locally as Hog's Back.

POINTS OF INTEREST

<i>To</i>	<i>Take Eastbound cars designated:</i>
Archives.....	Rockcliffe Park
Basilica.....	Rockcliffe Park
Cartier Square, Drill Hall, Normal School, Collegiate Institute.....	Elgin Street
Government Printing Bureau.....	Rockcliffe Park
Rideau Hall.....	Rockcliffe Park
Royal Mint.....	Rockcliffe Park
Rifle Range.....	Rockcliffe Park
Victoria Museum.....	Elgin Street
(Art Exhibit, Geological Exhibit).	

<i>To</i>	<i>Take Westbound cars designated:</i>
Aylmer, Quebec.....	Chaudière Falls
Britannia-on-the-Bay.....	Britannia & Somerset
(Summer Resort)	
Chaudière Falls.....	Chaudière Falls
(Manufactories: Paper Bags, Fibreware, Woodenware, Matches, Cardboard and other industries.)	
City Hall.....	(All lines)
Dominion Government Fuel, Testing, Ore Dressing and Metallurgical Laboratories.....	
	Gladstone Ave.
Dominion Observatory.....	Experimental Farm
Experimental Farm, 460 acres.....	Experimental Farm
Hull.....	Chaudière Falls
St. Luke's Hospital.....	Elgin Street
Parliament Buildings.....	(All lines)
Public Library.....	(All lines)
Y.M.C.A.....	(All lines)
Y.W.C.A.....	(All lines)

THE MORTIMER PRESS
OTTAWA - MONTREAL



Programme

- 10.30 A.M. Assemble at Parliament Buildings**
- *11.00 A.M. Leave by street car for Rockcliffe**
- 11.30 A.M. Rockcliffe log-rolling contest**
- 12.30 P.M. Leave Rockcliffe by street car**
- 1.15 P.M. Lunch at Experimental Farm**
- 4.00 P.M. Leave Experimental Farm for Victoria Museum**
- 4.30 P.M. Unveiling of Logan Memorial at Victoria Museum**
- 5.00 P.M. Afternoon tea in Museum**
- 5.45 P.M. Leave for railway station**
- 6.30 P.M. Train leaves for Montreal**

*Members are requested to be at the corner of Metcalfe and Sparks streets at 11.00 a.m. sharp, as the cars cannot be held on the operated line.



